

REMARKS**Summary Of The Office Action**

Claims 18 and 21-23 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C § 102(b) as being anticipated by Kimura (JP 2000-193936).

Claims 18-21 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Kamei et al. (US 5,640,174).

Applicant thanks the Examiner for the indication that claims 6, 8, 9, 12, 14, 16, and 17 are allowed.

Summary of the Response to the Office Action

Applicant has amended claim 18, and canceled claim 22. Accordingly, claims 6, 8, 9, 12, 14, 16, 18-21 and 23 are presently pending for consideration.

All Claims Define Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 18 and 21-23 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C § 102(b) as being anticipated by Kimura (JP 2000-193936), and claims 18-21 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Kamei et al. (US 5,640,174). Applicant respectfully traverses these rejections on grounds that none of the applied prior art references teach or suggest the combination of features recited by independent claim 18, as amended, and hence dependent claims 19-21 and 23.

Independent claim 18, as amended, recites a gamma reference voltage generating circuit in a liquid crystal display including “a first common power unit to receive the first voltage and output a first common voltage when the first voltage is selected by the switch,” and “a second common power unit to receive the second voltage and output a second common voltage when the second voltage is selected by the switch,” wherein “the switch selects the first voltage in a reflective driving mode of the liquid crystal display and selects the second voltage in a

transmissive driving mode of the liquid crystal display.” The Office Action alleges that Kimura explicitly discloses:

“...a DC-to-DC converter (a reference potential generating section 46, see Fig. 2) to generate a first voltage (a voltage is provided to an input terminal A1 of a selection circuit 47, see Fig. 2) and a second voltage (a voltage is provided to an input terminal B2 of a selection circuit 47, see Fig. 2)...”

“...a switch (a selection circuit 47, see Fig. 2) to select the first voltage in a reflective driving mode of the LCD (see paragraph [0115] of the English translation) and the second voltage in a transmissive driving mode of the LCD (see paragraph [0115] of the English translation...)”

“...a first common power unit (a unit including a top element 48 and its connections, as shown in Fig. 2) to receive the first voltage via an output terminal “A” of the selection circuitry 47 and output a first common voltage (V0) when the first voltage is selected by the switch (47)...”

“...a second common power unit (a unit including a second element 48 and its connections, as shown in Fig. 2) to receive the second voltage via an output terminal “B” of the selection circuitry 47 and output the second common voltage (V1) when the second voltage is selected by the switch (47).”

However, Applicant respectfully asserts that Kimura is completely silent with regard to common power units outputting common voltages. Accordingly, Kimura is completely silent with regard to a switch that selects a first voltage in a reflective driving mode, such that selection of the first voltage provides for the first common power unit to output a first common voltage. Similarly, Kimura is completely silent with regard to a switch that selects a second voltage in a transmissive driving mode, such that selection of the second voltage provides for the second common power unit to output a second common voltage.

Kimura explicitly teaches that the 11 steps of reference potentials are produced by the potential selection circuitry 47, as shown in FIG. 2 of Kimura. However, as shown in FIG. 2, none of the 11 steps of reference potentials are *common* voltages. In other words, all of the 11 steps of reference potentials are different from each other, and none of the 11 steps of reference potentials are common voltages, i.e., common to each other or common to the reference potentials produced by the potential selection circuitry 47. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully asserts that the switch 47 and common power units 48 of Kimura fail to “output a first common voltage when the first voltage is selected by the switch,” “output a second common voltage when the second voltage is selected by the switch,” wherein “the switch selects the first voltage in a reflective driving mode of the liquid crystal display and selects the second voltage in a transmissive driving mode of the liquid crystal display,” as required by amended independent claim 18.

Thus, for the above reasons, Applicant respectfully asserts that the rejections under 35 U.S.C. §§ 102(b) and 103(a) should be withdrawn because neither Kimura nor Kamei et al., whether taken singly or combined, either teaches or suggests the novel combination of features recited in amended independent claim 18, and hence dependent claims 19-21 and 23.

CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing, Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and timely allowance of the pending claims. Should the Examiner believe that there are any issues outstanding after consideration of this response, the Examiner is invited to contact Applicant's undersigned representative to expedite prosecution.

If there are any other fees due in connection with the filing of this response, please charge the fees to our Deposit Account No. 50-0310. If a fee is required for an extension of time under 37 C.F.R. § 1.136 not accounted for above, such an extension is requested and the fee should also be charged to our Deposit Account.

Respectfully submitted,

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